

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Why does it matter?

- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are among the most common infectious diseases in the U.S. today.
- More than 20 STDs have been identified and affect more than 13 million men and women in the U.S. each year.
- STDs affect men and women of all backgrounds and economic levels.
- Most of the time, STDs cause no symptoms, especially in women.
- STDs in women also may be associated with cervical cancer.

Source: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

In South Dakota...

Did You Know?

Need More Information?

- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are diseases that are spread through sexual contact. If you have sex with someone who has an STD, you can get it too.
- About 75% of women and 30-50% of men in the early stages of a chlamydial infection, have no symptoms. (*A Personal Guide to Managing Contraception for Women and Men, 2000*)

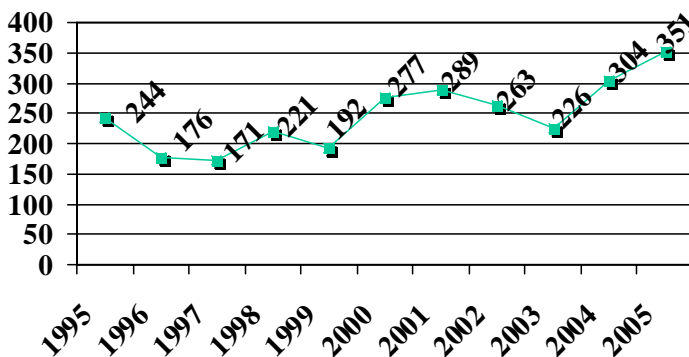
Need more details?

† The Healthy People 2010 objective 25-1 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections to 3 percent. Objective 25-2 is to reduce the number of gonorrhea cases to 19 new cases per 100,000 population.

• In South Dakota in the year 2005, 67% of cases reported for Gonorrhea were Native American, 21% White, 10% Black, 1% Hispanic, and 1% Asian,. (SD Department of Health)

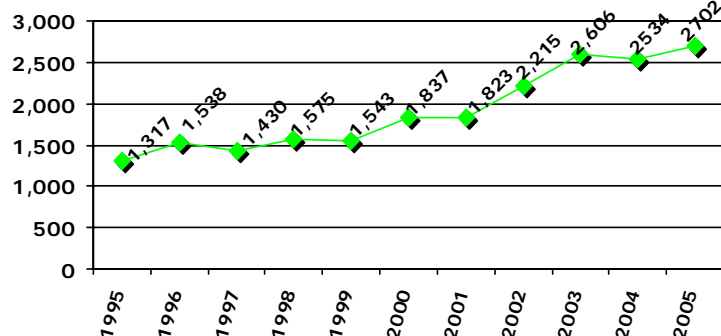
• Nearly two-thirds of all STDs occur in people younger than 25 years of age. (National Institutes of Health)

Gonorrhea Cases in SD 1995-2005



Source: SD Department of Health

Cases of Chlamydia in SD 1995-2005



Source: SD Department of Health

• Reports show forty-eight percent of all cases of Chlamydia in South Dakota in 2005 were White, 47% Native American, 3% Black, 2% Hispanic, and less than 1% were other races. (SD Department of Health)

• The chlamydial infection is the most common of all bacterial STDs. Four to eight million new cases are estimated to occur each year. Once diagnosed with chlamydial infection, a person can be treated with an antibiotic. (National Institutes of Health)

• The risk for contracting a chlamydia or gonorrhea infection per act of intercourse is: 50% if infected male, uninfected female and 25% if infected female, uninfected male. (*A Personal Guide to Managing Contraception for Women and Men, 2000*)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

What is HPV?

•HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) is the name of a group of viruses that includes more than 100 types. They are called papilomaviruses because certain types may cause warts, or papillomas, which are noncancerous tumors.

•The HPVs that cause the common warts which grow on hands and feet are different than those that cause growths in the mouth and genital area.

•Sexually transmitted papilloma viruses may cause warts to appear within several weeks after sexual contact with a person who has HPV, or they may take several months to appear, and even may never appear.

•HPV infections may also cause flat, abnormal growths in the genital area and on the cervix (*the lower part of the uterus that extends into the vagina*). Source: National Institutes of Health

What are the dangers?

☞Chlamydia and gonorrhea can make you sterile so you can never have a baby.

☞Herpes causes sores on the genitals. The sores can come back again and again.

☞Some types of HPV cause genital warts. Other types of HPV can lead to cervical cancer in women.

☞HIV can kill you.

For More Information Contact:

South Dakota Department of Health
Office of Family Health
615 East 4th Street
Pierre, SD 57501-1700
Phone: 1-800-738-2301
Fax: 605-773-5942
<http://www.state.sd.us/doh/doh.html>

How do you get STDs?

•STDs can be spread through vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

•Some STDs can also be spread through any contact between the penis, vagina, mouth, or anus -- even if you don't have intercourse.

•STDs spread from man to woman, woman to man, man to man, and woman to woman.

•Some STDs are also spread by sharing needles.

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation

Can STDs Cause Cancer?

•The Human Papilloma Virus can infect cervical cells and cause them to appear abnormal in a Pap test that is done during a gynecologic exam.

•For women who show abnormal cells as a result of a Pap test, a colposcopy (*a procedure in which a lighted magnifying instrument called a colposcope is used to examine the vagina and cervix*) or biopsy (*the removal of a small piece of tissue for diagnosis*) may be recommended.

•If mild abnormalities in cervical cells are found during a Pap test the abnormalities must be watched very carefully because they may lead to more serious abnormalities and even cervical cancer.

•At the present time, there are no medical cures to eliminate the papilloma virus infection.

Source: National Institutes of Health

How can you protect yourself?

▣Not having sex is the best way to protect yourself from STDs.

▣Having sex with only one uninfected partner who only has sex with you is also safe.

▣Talk to your partner about past sex partners and about needle drug use.

▣Use a latex condom for vaginal, anal, and oral sex.

▣Get checked for STDs regularly.

▣Know the signs and symptoms of STDs.

▣If you have an STD, don't have sex until your treatment is complete.

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation